

"To thine own self be true, and it must follow,

as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man."

BY ROBERT YOUNG.

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POETRY.

What Is Noble?

What is noble? To inherit
Wealth, estate, and proud degree?
There must be some other merit
Higher yet than these for me.
Something greater far must enter
Into life's majestic plan!
Fitted to create and enter
True nobility in man!

What is noble? 'Tis the finer
Portion of our mind and heart,
Linked to something still diviner
Than mere language can impart;
Ever prompting—ever seeing
Some improvement yet to plan;
To uplift our fellow-being,
And, like man, to feel for man!

What is noble? Is the sabre
Nobler than the humble spade?
There's a dignity in labor
Truer than e'er pomp arrayed!
He who seeks the world's improvement,
Aids the world, in aiding mind;
Every great, commanding movement
Serves not one—but all mankind.

O'er the forge's heat and ashes,
O'er the engine's iron hand,
Where the rapid shuttle flashes,
And the spindle whirls its thread;
There is labor lowly tending
Each requirement of the hour,
There is genius still extending
Science—and its world of power!

'Mid the dust, and speed, and clamor,
Of the loom-shed and the mill;
'Midst the clank of wheel and hammer,
Great results are growing still
Though, too oft, by fashion's creatures,
Work and workers may be blamed,
Commerce need not hide its features!
Industry is not ashamed.

What is noble? That which places
Truth in its enfranchised will;
Leaving steps, like angel's, races,
That mankind may follow still
Even though scorn's malignant glances
Prove him poorest of his clan,
He's the noble—who advances
Freedom and the cause of man!

POLITICAL.

[From the Banner of Liberty.]

The Two Platforms.

CHOOSE YE WHICH YOU PREFER.

To enable readers to distinguish between things that differ, we print in juxtaposition, the two platforms, adopted by the Democratic and the bondholders' party at their respective conventions. One, the Democratic declaration of principles, is outspoken, emphatic and comprehensive; it presents squarely to the people the several issues in which they have so large an interest. The other, the Jacobin bondholders' platform, glitters with generality and evades the important questions that concern the masses of the people. Every voter owes it to himself to examine the two platforms, and then determine for which he will cast his suffrage. He not only owes it to himself, but to his country. Let no one take the statements of partisan newspapers, which are too apt to praise what ever emanates from their party friends, and to declaim against every thing from their opponents. We therefore furnish the reader with the means of determining, each for himself, the relative merits and demerits of both platforms. This seems to us the honest method of enabling readers to make up their minds; one thing will strike the attention of every reader: the great contrast existing between the platforms has never been paralleled.

ON THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The Democratic platform says:
That, as ever, we are inflexibly opposed to all measures, the tendency of which is to lead to consolidation of all power in the hands of the agents of the federal government, believing, as we do, that the happiness of the whole people and preservation and continuation of our union as a republic, and its free institutions, depend upon maintaining inviolate the great principles of the equal sovereignty and equality of all the States—subordinate to the exercise of the just and clearly granted powers of the federal government—in all their just rights and constitutional privileges as integral members of the federal Union.

From this declaration it necessarily results that we are now, have been, and will be unalterably opposed to all the various measures of the two last Congresses, which, under the name of reconstruction measures and other specious and deceptive titles, seek in effect, to extend and perpetuate the power and domination of the present ruling party by force and fraud over the people of what should be ten equal States of this Union, and thereby maintain their present iniquitous supremacy, and under the guise of military protectorates, they have accomplished in a time of profound peace what their principles have ever tended to, and which the armed hosts of the rebellion failed to accomplish—the practical dismemberment of the federal Union and the subversion of our established system of popular government.

The Jacobin platform says:
The Republican party of Illinois, continuing their contest against the political action which culminated in open rebellion against the constitution and the laws, and which now

seeks to save from the wreck of rebel creeds and rebel armies the seeds of future wars and more intolerant despotism, do hereby appeal to the people in the following resolves:

ON THE QUESTION OF SECESSION.

The Democratic platform says:
That we regard the Union to-day, under the constitution, as unbroken, as it was confessed to be by every department of the federal government after the armies of the rebellion had hurled their power against it for more than four years; and now, when peace has once again visited the land, we imperatively demand that all the rights, privileges and obligations of the federal constitution be once more reinstated to their full force and effect.

The Jacobin platform says:
That we congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction laws of Congress, as evidence by the return of six of the eleven seceding States to the union under constitutions securing equal, civil and political rights to all. We hold that the policy of Andrew Johnson, supported by the Democratic party, which proposed to confer a monopoly of such rights upon conquered rebels and disaffected slaveholders was fraught with the greatest perils both to the peace of the nation and the freedom of individuals.

ON THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The Democratic platform says:
That the right of suffrage shall be limited to the white race in this country, and, while we unhesitatingly declare this shall be the law in our own State, we fully recognize the right of the people, in each and every State, to determine this question for themselves, from any power whatsoever.

That the intended and designed political effect of the so-called reconstruction measures of the present and last Congress, is to deliver over the political control of the Southern States to the lately emancipated negroes resident therein, and then, by their aid, and by the utter prostration of the white men, citizens thereof, to retain the lease of power the ruling party have so long held, and which they have so flagrantly abused; all of which we will resist as freemen, by using every means which is given us by the constitution of the country.

The Jacobin platform says:
That it is the duty of Congress to restore the lately revolted States to their practical relations in the Union on a footing of equality with all the other States, whenever the conditions imposed in the reconstruction laws shall have been complied with.

This means negro equality in the South, but not a word of negro suffrage in Illinois.

ON THE GREENBACK ISSUES.

The Democratic platform says:
That the present debt of the country, contracted in pursuance of law, we are in favor of discharging to the uttermost farthing, that the national honor financially in our hands will remain unstuffed as it ever has been in all other respects; that the present debt was contracted in a paper issued by the federal government, and which was declared to be lawful money by the legislative authority of the country, and which, while accepted by the government for the larger part of its assessments, and paid out to its soldiers and other defenders, should be, as by its terms it is receivable in satisfaction by those holding the pledged faith of the government, in all cases except wherein a different standard of value has been stipulated for; that the vast bulk of the indebtedness of the government known as five-twenties, are lawfully payable in the legal tender notes of the government, and should be so paid, as the said obligations are within the power of the government to retire and discharge; that where the faith of the government is pledged to pay in gold, we will so fulfill the obligation, and beyond this we will not go.

The Jacobin platform says:
That we denounce all forms of repudiation of a national crime; and that national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors, at home and abroad, according to the letter and spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

That it is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as national faith will permit, and that any surplus which may remain in the treasury after economical and necessary appropriations, should be applied to the reduction of the principal of the public debt by purchase in open market.

That the burden of the national debt should be extended over a fair time before redemption, and that it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest on such debt whenever and however it can be lawfully done.

ON THE NATIONAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The Democratic platform says:
That in the management of the finances of the country, and in the various measures proposed and those already enacted into laws by the party in power, they have shown their utter incapacity and unfitness to control the legislation of a great country; in the first place by so arranging the taxes and burdens of the government, they fall alone upon the labor and industry of the country, and by exempting the accumulated wealth from taxation, they thus cast upon the toil of the country what should be borne by each and every person in proportion to his accumulations, in accordance with the fundamental law; and secondly, by their profligate expenditure and criminal waste of the money of partisan aggrandizement.

The Jacobin platform says:
That as it is probable that no form of government indebtedness will be presented for payment for many years—the principle of the war debt being the heritage of the future—it is premature to consider the question of calling in the loans; that before the issues of such indebtedness becomes payable, the currency of the country will be equivalent in value to gold, unless the enemies of the public credit shall meanwhile destroy it.

ON THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

The Democratic platform says:
That the present system of national banks can and should be abolished at once, and the notes of said institutions retired, and their place supplied by the non-interest bearing notes of the government, thus saving annually to the people over twenty millions of dollars.

The Jacobin platform says:
Nothing.

ON THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.

The Democratic platform says:
That all the wealth of the country whether invested in government securities or otherwise, should sustain its full and fair share of taxation, that the present enormous and extravagant expenditures of the government should be checked, and reduction be made in every department of the same, and particularly should this be done in the charges sustained for the army and navy; while in the administration of the present system of internal revenue a reform is loudly called for, and which in our judgment, can only be effected by expelling from place the present horde of thieves and plunderers, who for years have rioted and fattened on the substance of the people, and who, under the pretence of collecting revenue for the government, have only succeeded in enriching themselves at the expense of the people.

The Jacobin platform says:
Nothing.

ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The Democratic platform says:
That the present tariff system is an unjust and unequal tax levied on the consumers of the country, and which falls with peculiar and onerous severity upon the agricultural people of the West, and, while ostensibly designed to bring revenue into the treasury, yet, in many instances, the government is in no respect benefitted thereby, and merely serves the purpose of enhancing the profits of the manufacturers of a small section of the Union; that we are opposed to all such protective and sectional legislation, and demand that trade shall be perfectly free, subject only to the imperative necessities of the government, that by the present system the west is spoiled to enrich the manufacturers of another section, while in the present forced political subjugation of the South, industry there is paralyzed, and thereby one of the great markets for our produce is wholly destroyed.

The Jacobin platform says:
Nothing!

ON THE IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS.

The Democratic platform says:
That the present attempted impeachment of the President of the United States exhibits to the world the malignity of the representatives of a party part of whom were repudiated by the constituents at the last expression of their views, and who, to secure a partisan advantage, would destroy, if in their power, a co-ordinate branch of their government.

The Jacobin platform says:
Nothing!

ON OUR NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The Democratic platform says:
That recognizing the doctrine that allegiance is alienable, our national government should protect American citizens abroad, whether native or foreign born, and an outrage committed on the person of an American citizen by foreign governments should be resisted at every cost and at all hazards.

The Jacobin platform says:
That the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right, and indisputable to the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that while the citizen owes allegiance to the government; the government owes protection to the citizen, and that it is the duty of the government of the United States to protect all its citizens—native born

and naturalized—in the full enjoyment of their rights as citizens of the United States, whenever and under whatever color or pretense those rights may be invaded.

The Question of Finance the Most Vital One.

There is no subject of more vital interest to the people than that of finance. It is the shrewdest intellect who is generally selected and appointed over the care of its revenue. Men of great ability are required to guide State matters, but their skill, however well directed to keep the machinery of government in operation, will amount to naught if its finances are not in good condition. Hence, the matter of the first consideration with a government is that which relates to its revenue. How this revenue is to be derived, or from what sources it is to be collected, causing the burden of its payment to be the least felt in the community, is the subject that calls for the highest degree of mental application and the greatest ability in its solution.

We are not to what system or government or to whatever age of the world you may look, the foregoing observations will be found to apply and hold good to any and all of them.

The disbursement of Louis XVI. in the assistance he gave to the struggling thirteen colonies, were trifling in comparison to the lavish expenditures of the United States Government, since the advent of the Abolition administration; but limited as they were in amount they were the first cause in the embarrassment of his finances that ushered in the Revolution.

If Louis were asked what combination could be inserted in a lock so as to give secrecy by the turning of the key in it, he would undoubtedly have been ready to give the answer, and, if necessary would have added a practical solution thereto, for he was considered a master mind in the locksmith business; but when financial troubles came upon him, he was completely at sea. His only remedy for such was change of minister, but neither Turgot, Necker, Calonne or De Brienne could save him, and bring order out of the financial chaos into which the revenue of France had fallen. His coffers were empty, and how best to fill them up was the problem to be solved. The people to whose pockets he must at last have recourse were not in a mood to open them without the consent of their representatives in a meeting of the "States General," which for over a century had not been called together.

The assembling of the three Estates did consequently take place, and in that convention, if it may be so termed, the representatives of the Church and the nobility, the privileged classes, commingled with those of the "tiers-etat"—the people.

This mingling on an equality lowered the pride of the representatives of the upper classes, but it afforded no financial remedy. What it did effect or bring about was the revolution. The result to Louis of that popular eruption, followed by the reign of terror, and ending in military dictatorship, are now matters of history, worthy the perusal of all.

The excitement of our war was attended by a neglect of that public scrutiny into the lavish expenditures and speculations of the Abolition administration, which should never have been relaxed. After its close other questions arose that engrossed the attention of the people. Now the leap-year campaign for the election of a President, is about opening, and this will, as it should, direct the public mind to party success, wherein other issues, aside from that of finance, will demand the attention of the people, when it should be mainly directed to this one great subject, the "national debt," and the sources from which the revenue is derived for the payment of the interest and the general expenses of the Government.

To suppose that the people will forever remain silent, and be ever ready to meet the demands of tax-gatherers without demurring, is simply absurd; nor is it probable that the silence will be of long continuance. They will at last inquire into the purposes for which the taxes are levied, and in what manner they are expended. They will talk of these things, and as that talking will not be confined to a few, they will at last understand how they are oppressed, and with this knowledge will follow their opposition to oppressive taxation, and the not improbable repudiation of the crushing burden.—Metropolitan Record.

AN INFERENCE.—A clergyman remarked to a servant who had been a long time in my service; I dare say you are able to preach a sermon as well as I." "Oh, no, sir," said John: "but many an inference have I drawn from yours." "Well," said the clergyman, "I will give you a text out of Job; let me hear what you will make from it." "And the assa snuffed up the east wind." "Well," replied John, "the only inference that I can draw is this, that it would be a long time before they would grow fat upon it."

Views of Chief Justice Chase.

A telegram in the "Herald," professing to originate with a person only, intimating relations with Chase, represents that Chase would only accept the nomination for the Presidency when the nation was in the utmost peril, and then at the sacrifice of his honest convictions. He admits that the radical party and himself differ widely, and, as the parties are now organized, he is with the Democrat. He differs with them only on one point—that of universal manhood suffrage—but agrees with them on all other great issues, and says, that if elected, by that party, he would certainly carry out their policy. The deplorable condition of the Southern States demands proper Congressional consideration, and also material aid from the Government. There is no Constitutional authority for holding these States in subjection. It is alike unwise and unjust. He favors enfranchisement, and removal of political disabilities from every white man in the South. He thinks freedom and manhood suffrage are unquestioned rights, but controverts any other power than the States themselves to confer the right, the general Government having no control over the matter. He is opposed to political disabilities and proposes general amnesty as a relief. He regards general amnesty as absolutely necessary, and urges liberal aid to Southern railroads and navigable rivers. He thinks the Government should build levees from Cairo to the Gulf. He also urges an early return to specie payments, and condemns in strong terms the trial of citizens by military commission during peace. The hope is expressed, that if Mr. Johnson reorganizes his Cabinet, he will appoint a due proportion from the Southern States. Replying to a question, Mr. Chase said Congress had no authority to abridge the President's pardoning power.

THE INCOME TAX UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

That we are a patient and submissive people is made clearer every day. Most of our readers have, doubtless, paid their income tax, as ordered by the law, not, perhaps, without grumbling, but without thinking to call it in question. Do they consider that the Constitution is a dead letter, and has been violated so often and in so many ways during the last seven years that it no longer stands as the supreme law of the land? Do they consider this tax act, as well as that making paper money a substitute and a legal tender for gold and silver, still binding as a military necessity. Let us see what the much neglected and half forgotten Constitution says.

In section 2d, clause 3d, we read: "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers."

In section 8th, clause 1st, it says: "All duties, imports and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

Section 9th, clause 4th, provides that "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration hereinafter directed to be taken."

Now, it needs no lawyer to see that our whole system of direct taxation, and especially the income tax, is in utter violation of the Constitution. There is no equivocation or ambiguity in the expressions which we quote, and they are founded upon reason and experience; where this privilege of suffrage is free, it was wise to provide that taxes should fall where the voting does, and thus hold all sections and all classes responsible.

It has been said that some strong and wealthy people (good Republicans, and loyal, of course) have never made a return of their incomes, defying the assessors to test the law, and that the test has never been made. This fact was stated last year in the New York "Journal of Commerce," without, so far as we know, being denied. It is very natural that while the little fish are caught in the taxing net, the big ones break through and go clear.

As the people at large are not very flush of money about this time, we may expect that some attention will be given to these matters. The burthen chiefly falls upon what is commonly called the middle interest.

[Boston Courier.]

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that Mr. RHETT J. MARTIN a son of Mr. SALATHIEL MARTIN, of this District, met with a fatal accident at Abbeville last Monday afternoon. According to a statement in the Banner, while acting as agent of a sewing machine manufacturer, he called upon a citizen of that place, whose residence is accessible by a long flight of stairs. Having transacted his business, he attempted to descend, lost his balance, and fell over the railing to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet; his head striking a stone, which produced congestion of the brain. Medical assistance was at once rendered, and every effort made to alleviate his sufferings. He lingered in great pain until Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, when he died.

[Greenville Mountaineer.]

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Chinese reception attracted an immense crowd. The usual proceedings occurred. In the Senate, Mrs. Ellen Potter, of Charleston, S. C., petitioned for reimbursement for \$500 expended for the support of Union prisoners by herself and family during the war; referred to the Committee on Claims. The omnibus admission bill was resumed. Alabama was added to the list, by a vote of 22 to 21. The motion to strike out the provision nullifying the Georgia relief clause was discussed all day. Adjourned.

In the House, Beaman reported a bill from the Reconstruction Committee, dividing Texas into three States; ordered to be printed. A bill inaugurating Southern State officers was read three times and passed—115 to 31. The Committee on Foreign Affairs was directed to inquire whether the establishment, by Mexico, of free ports at Matamoros and other towns on the Rio Grande, was not contrary to the commercial rights of this country.—The tax bill was resumed and discussed to adjournment.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The complication of municipal affairs still unchanged. Bow-en is in possession of the Mayor's office, and still holds on to the city postmaster ship.

In the Senate, the citizens of New York petition a repeal of the law preventing writs against revenue collectors. The omnibus admission bill was resumed, when the nullification of Georgia, from the relief clauses was confirmed by a large majority. The amendment permitting the relief clauses to operate for the benefit of loyal persons was defeated by a large vote. The amendment ordering the inauguration of State officers without unnecessary delay, and declaring elected officers excluded by Federal laws or provision of the fourteenth article, indelible, was adopted. This amendment caused considerable debate, from which it appears that its terms will vacate all offices to which incompetent persons have been elected; but all elected, who accord with Congress, will be rendered competent, in ample time, by the removal of political disabilities.

In the House, the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill to increase revenue and equalize imports and exports. A bill relieving several Arkansians elected to office, passed by the necessary two-thirds. The tax bill was resumed.

No important progress made last night in the tax bill.

It is stated, that Booback is considering a letter from President Johnson, tendering him the Treasury Secretaryship. General Meade is opposed to Alabama's admission.

THE ELECTION.—Returns, so far as received from the several boxes in this District, up to the hour of going to press, indicate the success of the conservative ticket by a large majority. The vote will probably be a small one. The following is the vote at the several named boxes on Tuesday:

Clay Hill—Conservative, 209; radical, 3. Bethel—Conservative, 70; radical, 4. Hickory Grove—Conservative, 121; radical, 4. Yorkville—Conservative, 430; radical, 60.

We have been unable to obtain positive returns from other boxes, but hear of conservative majorities from several.

[Yorkville Enquirer.]

GREENVILLE.—Sufficient returns of the recent election have been received to indicate that the District has gone Democratic by an aggregate majority of nearly 300.

ABBEVILLE.—As far as heard from, are as follows: Democrats, 1,214; radicals, 1,068. Democratic majority, 148.

MARION.—The Sheriff and Clerk of the Court, both Democrats, are elected.

NEWBERRY.—Whole number of votes 7,080. Elected—T. Paysinger, Sheriff; T. Lake, Clerk of Court; J. Y. Peterson, Probate Judge; William Summers, School Commissioner; George Brown, T. M. Jenkins, and Sam Dagan, colored, County Commissioners.

We presume the above was a combination ticket.

NOW AND THEN.—At Riddle, 302, in Lexington, the votes stood, in April—Radicals, 108; Democrats, 48. Radical majority, 60. Now it stands—Radicals, 82; Democrats, 14. Majority for radicals, 8. Six whites voted the radical ticket, and six colored voted the Democratic ticket.

NATURE and history curiously appeared each other's records in the case of an old elm tree, cut down in Boston the other day. The town record shows that the elm was planted by vote of the town of Boston in the year 1788—that is, 184 years ago; and the annual layers or rings of the tree, which were counted to the number of 183, thus exactly corresponding with the date at which it was planted. It appears that some of the records of history are trust worthy.